

China Lobby

## COPE Backs S

Chiang Kai-shek

By ART SHIELDS

HOW MUCH?

This question might be a  
other election battle, how

mosa magnates. . . This was for  
Dick's" Americanism is sadly tainted thereby  
Cahagan Douglas, a New Dealer. He was red-baiting the Democrats wildly. And he was  
getting money from the under-  
world (from Greenwald, the Wash-  
ington fixer, who went to jail later),  
and from anti-labor employers.  
But the campaign needed more  
push at the finish. And this push  
was supplied by Chiang Kai-shek's  
Bank of China. For this bank fi-  
nanced the closing weeks of the  
smear campaign. So says Nixon's  
publicity director himself.

The Formosa gang was buying  
a voice in the Senate. And they  
got it in Nixon. For he was crying  
for the bombing of Communist  
China soon after he took his Sen-  
ate seat. And we owe no thanks  
to Nixon for escaping a world war  
at that time.

THE STORY of Nixon's debt to  
Chiang Kai-shek is being hushed up  
by the Republicans. But it has not  
been denied by Nixon, so far as  
we know. And it can be found  
in any public library today.

The facts are given in The Re-  
porter magazine for April 13, 1952.  
They appear in an expose of the  
China Lobby, the Formosa propa-  
ganda agency. The Lobby crowd  
was not only urging war against  
Communist China. Its chiefs were  
also speculating in hundreds of mil-  
lions of dollars of American aid  
to Formosa. And were promoting  
politicians like Nixon.

The Nixon publicity was handled  
by Allied Syndicates, Inc., of New

The latest campaign ammunition put out by the AI  
CIO Committee on Political Education—"COPE Facts 1.  
5"—is devoted to support of Adlai Stevenson's demand  
negotiations to end H-bomb tests.

This is an important break-  
through, because for weeks the  
AFL-CIO leaders in the general  
office, have been silent on the H-  
bomb issue although it topped all  
others in the campaign. AFL-CIO  
News has still not covered and  
Name and took on the name  
sign intervention in an American election. And "Tricky

Nixon was campaigning against Helen  
Cahagan Douglas, a New Dealer. He was red-baiting the Democrats wildly. And he was



H. H. KUNG

York City. This is a public  
relations firm which was identified as  
a "Chiang outfit" in Robert S. Al-  
len's column in the New York Post  
of Dec. 18, 1951. And it was  
getting \$60,000 a year from the  
bank of China, in addition to big  
fees, the Reporter reveals.

THE PUBLICITY man, who  
put Nixon over, was a New Yorker  
named Leo Casey. Mr. Casey seems  
to have been much embarrassed  
when questioned by The Reporter.  
He pleaded that he did not know  
that he was for the China

is for the Chiang Kai-shek) ac-  
count," when he got the Nixon  
assignment.

Casey said he got the assign-  
ment at night on Oct. 8, 1950. His  
boss, David Charney, the Allied  
Syndicate chief, called from Cali-  
fornia and ordered him to fly to  
the coast quickly.

Casey had no travel money,  
however. But the travel money  
came at once. It was furnished  
by a man, whom The Reporter  
identifies as an agent of the For-  
mosa crowd. This was a certain  
Arthur Happenie, who was getting  
\$25,000 a year for looking after  
the American affairs of Chiang's  
brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung,  
the chief China Lobby figure.

Casey indicated that he knew  
nothing about the Happenie-Kung  
ties when he took the money. Nor  
did he get wise at once when  
he saw Kung's son Louis in the  
firm's Los Angeles office later. The  
"Major," as young Kung was called,  
was in and out of the office con-  
tinually.

CASEY JUST WENT ahead  
with his publicity job. So his story  
was not. He fed anti-Douglas and  
anti-Nixon copy to the press and  
so fast that Nixon was  
shocked. He did a good job, he  
thought, and he was warmly con-  
gratulated by Charney and Hap-  
penie. But he says he was shocked

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